

## **REMARKS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 1, 2, 6, 11 and 16 have been amended and claims 3 and 19-24 have been cancelled (claim 24 having been withdrawn). No new matter is being presented, and approval and entry are respectfully requested. Therefore, claims 1, 2 and 4-18 are pending and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

### **APPLICANTS' ELECTION OF CLAIMS 1-23**

Applicants acknowledge that claims 1-23 have been elected and that cancelled claim 24 has been previously withdrawn from consideration.

### **REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102**

In the Office Action, claims 1-6, 11, 16 and 19-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 in view of Yamamoto (US Patent No. 5,594,670). This rejection is traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Regarding the rejections of claims 3 and 19-23, applicants note that since these claims have been cancelled, these rejections are moot.

Regarding the rejection of claim 1, as amended, claim 1 recites a characteristic value identification method. According to the claim, the method comprises a first process to prepare a government equation representing a functional model of a product part and having, at an input and an output on each side, a pair of a potential quantity and a flow quantity values, respectively, representing a strength and a quantity of energy applied to the product part, a second process to convert the functional model into a steady functional model in a steady state by eliminating terms of a transient internal characteristic value in the government equation to identify a steady internal characteristic value of the government equation, and a third process to identify the transient internal characteristic value in the government equation by using the steady internal characteristic value.

In other words, according to the specification, in the first process, a government equation representing a functional model of a motor part is prepared. An input and an output, having a pair of a potential quantity and a flow quantity values, respectively, to represent strength and a quantity of energy applied to the product part that are provided on each side of the equation. In the second process, the functional model is converted into a steady functional model in a steady state. This is done by eliminating terms of a transient internal characteristic value in the equation so as to identify a steady internal characteristic value of the equation. In the third process, a use of the steady internal characteristic value identifies the transient internal characteristic value in a transient state of the equation.

Thus, in the characteristic value identification method of the presently claimed invention, the functional model of the part is prepared in accordance with a potential quantity and a flow quantity, and a transient identification is performed after the steady identification of its internal characteristic value. This enables an accurate identification of the characteristic values for all the parts as well as modeling of an integrated product.

On the other hand, Yamamoto discloses an apparatus for measuring constants of an induction motor connected to a load. According to Yamamoto, a measuring/memory section 12 measures and stores (1) an output current detection value, (2) a voltage control signal, and (3) an angle frequency component of the induction motor 1 in a steady driving state before a switch 11 abruptly changes current instructions for the motor to zero. Further, a measuring/memory section 13 measures and stores (1) changes of an output current detection value, (2) a voltage control signal, and (3) an angle frequency component of the induction motor 1 in a transient driving state in a stepwise sequential manner, after the switch 11 abruptly changes the current instructions for the motor to zero. Finally, a constant calculating block 15 calculates (1) a secondary constant, (2) a flux error, (3) an excitation inductance, and (4) a leakage reactance of the motor from the measured values.

Therefore, it is submitted that Yamamoto fails to disclose the first, second or third claimed processes. Thus, claim 1 is believed to be allowable.

Regarding the rejection of claim 11, it is noted that claim 11 recites substantially similar subject matter as claim 1 and is therefore allowable for at least similar reasons as set forth above with respect to the allowability of claim 1.

Regarding the rejections of dependent claims 2, 4-6 and 16, it is noted that since these claims directly or indirectly depend from claims 1 and 11, these claims are also allowable for at least the reasons as set forth above, and because these claims recite additional patentably distinguishing subject matter. For example, claim 2 recites that "the second process includes; a first step for preparing a steady test model to determine at least one steady internal characteristic value from the steady functional model; a second step for collecting steady test data by performing a test corresponding to the steady test model; and a third step for identifying a steady internal characteristic value of the government equation based on the steady test data.

## CONCLUSION

In accordance with the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all outstanding objections and rejections have been overcome and/or rendered moot. And further, that all pending claims patentably distinguish over the prior art. Thus, there being no further outstanding objections or rejections, the application is submitted as being in condition for allowance which action is earnestly solicited.

If the Examiner has any remaining issues to be addressed, it is believed that prosecution can be expedited by the Examiner contacting the undersigned attorney for a telephone interview to discuss resolution of such issues.

If there are any underpayments or overpayments of fees associated with the filing of this Amendment, please charge and/or credit the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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